

have been most cordial and gracious in making your visit here a success.

At a time when our headlines tell of guerrilla warfare in the rice paddies and the tropical jungles of far-off lands, it seems particularly appropriate to address a group of our veterans who, quite a long time ago, were stationed on the Rio Grande protecting our country from guerrilla bands attacking our very borders.

Too often your service to your country along the hot, dusty Mexican border has, I believe, been obscured by subsequent events which hard on its heels brought our country into its First World War.

The valuable service you veterans of the Mexican border and your 110,000 comrades in arms contributed to our great nation has never been fully recognized particularly in the field of veterans' legislation by the National Congress.

Realization of this omission prompted my introduction of H.R. 1831 in the U.S. House of Representatives on January 14, 1963.

This legislation pertaining to Mexican border veterans is badly needed in my opinion, and I am working diligently to secure its passage.

You will be interested to know that hearings on this particular bill of mine was held on May 19, less than a month ago, before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

In my testimony before the Veterans' Committee, I explained that under present laws, active military service on the Mexican border prior to World War I is not included in determining the eligibility of either the veterans of World War I or their widow and/or children to receive pension.

I further told the committee that there is a fair-sized group of veterans now in the golden years of their lives who served with distinction on the Mexican border pursuant to the call of the President on May 9, 1916, and June 18, 1916.

These veterans suffered incredible hardships as they battled the enemies of our country in the provinces and on the border of our now-friendly neighbor, Mexico.

I also told the Veterans Committee that many men, after completion of their service on the Mexican border, entered World War I service.

Due to disability and advanced age, some of them did not complete enough service in World War I to meet the eligibility requirements of present laws.

The purpose of my bill, it was explained to the committee, is to provide that active military service on the Mexican border before World War I be counted, together with World War I service, in qualifying for eligibility for various benefits accruing to veterans of World War I service.

Although this bill will affect a relatively few veterans or veterans' dependents, I do think the time is long past that the Government of the United States expressed appreciation to these gallant defenders of our Nation.

In closing my testimony before the Veterans Committee, I recommended most sincerely that the Mexican border bill be reported favorably by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

It is my intention to continue to press for this legislation, and I certainly will appreciate any support from you folks and would recommend you write your Congressmen and Senators for their support of this bill.

In preparing my remarks here today, I have reviewed the history of the Mexican border conflict and it is a great story and one which all America should know better.

As I studied the Mexican border history it occurred to me that 1916 actually symbolized the year in which our Nation really entered the 20th century.

Because up until that time, in the best tradition of the Civil War, we had been relying chiefly on cavalry and a few regulars.

"Black Jack" Pershing was manning the entire Mexican border from Texas to Arizona with just 1,900 regular army soldiers as Pancho Villa and his band harassed settlement after settlement.

Washington did not become fully aroused to the situation until early in March 1916, when Villa's band raided the lonely little town of Columbus, N. Mex. with a heavy loss of life among both the soldier and civilian population.

Brigadier General Pershing was authorized to go after Villa's band following this raid. This was quite an order because chasing Villa was not a simple maneuver by all accounts. Like the Vietcong, he was operating in an area which he knew like the palm of his hand.

He was familiar with every waterhole, every mountain pass, and every village in northern Mexico. His men did not wear a standard uniform. One minute they were armed bandits and the next inoffensive peons or migrant workers. There was nothing by which they could be identified, Villa could move at the head of his full force, or he could split them up into small groups that could disappear in minutes.

Our troops on entering a village had no idea whether they were being watched by Villa's bandits or small groups of agricultural workers. They had to carry all their food supplies, and their own water, and try to make the best of a hostile population. Cavalry scouting patrols supplied most of the information. And what flimsy aircraft the first aero squadron had were used, when they would work, chiefly to carry back messages from the expedition. As a matter of fact, six of the eight planes allotted were cracked up during the first month.

It was not until June 18, 1916, that the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, telegraphed the Governors of the States calling out the organized militia and the National Guard.

There was constitutional question involved in the mobilization and some doubt as to the legality of summoning men to the border conflict. But in time of danger, American fighting men have not hidden behind technicalities and you went off to war.

From all over the United States you came. The 12 National Guard units in existence were numbered from 5 to 16, inclusive.

The 5th was made up of the Guard of the New England States. Only two States had complete divisions—New York's 6th and Pennsylvania's 7th. The 8th was made up from the Atlantic States from New Jersey to Virginia, including West Virginia and the District of Columbia while the 9th had the balance of the Atlantic States from North Carolina to Florida.

The 10th was Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky; and the 11th and 12th embraced two States each: Michigan and Ohio, and Illinois and Indiana, respectively.

The 13th took in North and South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and the 14th stretched from the Mississippi to the Rockies, including Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. The 15th included the Mexican border States and Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and the 16th stretched from the Pacific Coast States to Montana, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada.

You will recall that the Guard did not serve together, in these divisions, on the border. The need for troops to reinforce the border was so great that, in most cases, regiments were sent as soon as they were ready to whatever part of the border then most needed the reinforcement. But it later served as a basis for the 16 National Guard divisions which, with the addition of the Rainbow Division, made up the National Guard divisions in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The first organization to reach the border was the 1st Illinois Infantry, which arrived

in San Antonio on the night of June 30. But by midnight of July 4, a total of 27,160 troops—the equivalent of an AEF infantry division—had reached the border. By midnight of July 31, 1916, there were 110,957 officers and enlisted men of the Guard on the border and the total in Federal service was 151,096.

Approximately 57 percent of you had seen previous service in the National Guard while 43 percent were new recruits. You men were stationed along the whole border and in four large camps at Brownsville, San Antonio, and El Paso, Tex., and at Douglas, Ariz. Most of you were making real sacrifices. Letters from home told of family and business troubles. Many firms did not live up to their promises to hold open positions or continue salaries. And you heard of promotions in your civilian jobs which might have been yours.

And then, on January 17, 1917, with war clouds slowly gathering across the Nation and increased sympathy for the allied cause, it was determined that General Pershing would evacuate Mexican soil. Those of you who served first on the border and then in the AEF of World War I, have a greater appreciation of what the border service accomplished.

There both the National Guard and regulars learned to transport, to train, to supply, and in all other ways to handle troops in the field in numbers beyond their previous experience. There can be little doubt that the excellent staff work of the American Army in World War I was largely due to the discovery on the border by the National Guard of the difference between marching in formation down the main street every week or so and regular drill for combat with an enemy just across the river.

We now know that General Pershing's expedition into Mexico and the border mobilization laid the foundation for the switch from cavalry to the large-scale use of motor transportation by the Army from 1917 on.

Without the Mexican border service it is extremely doubtful if General Pershing would have had the men, the experience and the organization that he needed in the second battle of the Marne, at St. Mihiel, and the Argonne.

The role of the Mexican border campaign in World War I can also be recognized in the fact that 17 of the 43 American divisions were National Guard units which had sharpened their capability during the border campaign.

Indeed, in retrospect, the Mexican expedition and the long days of training and watchful waiting on the Mexican border were the beginning of many new ideas and concepts in American military development and ended some traditions which had been with us since the founding of our country.

From the eight rickety airplanes which hedgehopped across the border came the vast air armadas which played so decisive a role in the Second World War. Supply and logistics were transformed from the wagon train method to mechanization and the truck. In the field of communications the days of the dispatch runner gave way to the wireless and radio.

From among the 12,000 men who campaigned in Mexico with Pershing came men who served in World War I and directed the victory in World War II.

From those ranks came such men as Pershing, Patton, Bradley, Hodges, Simpson, and Spaatz. And one man who observed on the other side, Erwin Rommel, accompanied Villa throughout his campaigns in northern Mexico from 1913-15. Rommel later proved to be the most formidable German adversary in World War II. As the "Desert Fox" he was later to use Villa's tactics in North Africa with amazing results until he was defeated at El Alamein.

Thus it can be said that 48 years ago, along the Rio Grande, the U.S. Army laid the groundwork for giant strides toward modern military warfare. Mechanization came to the foreground and the clank of saber and spurs was heard no more.

Suddenly, our country needed more than a few dashing cavalymen. You enlisted—as your grandfathers before you had enlisted—not for a drill on Saturday night, but to fight your country's battles.

I salute you as the men who helped make the development of this century possible.

You have given us a proud heritage. You were not professional soldiers, but you had the attributes of courage which America has been able to kindle since the days of our Founding Fathers.

Thank you and God bless you.

TRANSHIPMENT OF WHEAT TO CUBA

(Mr. FINDLEY (at the request of Mr. REIFEL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the suspected transshipment to Cuba of some of the U.S. wheat sold to Russia by the Johnson administration should surprise no one.

The Communists have an almost unbroken record of violating treaties, so why should we expect better treatment in regard to shipping contract performance?

Russia is a major supplier of commodities and equipment of all kinds to Castro. In helping to keep Russia's grain bins full, we enabled Khrushchev to meet his commitments to Cuba and other Communist countries.

These commitments undoubtedly include wheat and wheat products. To me, it is incidental whether the wheat shipped to Castro was actually produced in the United States or was produced elsewhere and simply replaced in Russian bins by U.S. wheat.

The important and tragic fact is that President Johnson climbed into the wheat-baited Russian beartrap in the first place. His action triggered the breakup of our economic blockade of Cuba. As soon as we sold wheat to Russia, the British insisted on the right to sell buses to Cuba.

The blockade quickly fell apart and NATO allies began quarreling with each other over trade with Cuba. This of course was exactly what Khrushchev wanted.

The folly of the Russian wheat sale was compounded when President Johnson sold the durum wheat to Russia at a super discount—a lower price than friendly countries have to pay.

The damage has been done. Our position of moral leadership in the free world was seriously damaged. The transshipment of the grain is but a muffled echo of the real trouble.

SCOTT COUNTY (IOWA) ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, INC., SETS EFFECTIVE PATTERN FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND LETTING THE PEOPLE KNOW WHAT IS BEING DONE

(Mr. SCHWENGEL (at the request of Mr. REIFEL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, for a long time I have been impressed by the progress which is being made in the United States in helping the mentally handicapped become self-sufficient and enable them to produce to the fullest extent of their ability rather than be lifelong burdens upon the taxpayers.

My awareness of what is being done in this vital area is accentuated by knowledge of one of the most comprehensive local community-level programs in the country—the program of the Scott County, Iowa, Association for Retarded Children, Inc.

Because of all of the recognition which has been earned by the Scott County association, I asked Mrs. Joan M. McIntee, the SCARC publicity chairman, who lives in Bettendorf, Iowa, to outline the accomplishments of the local association so that I could bring them to the attention of other Members of Congress who would like to encourage more progress in their own districts and who can find guidelines in the Scott County association's success story.

This report on what has been done with help of Mrs. Julie McDonald, newspaper correspondent and author. I am proud to have this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues this amazing story of unselfish service to people who need and deserve help and encouragement.

Mr. Speaker, mental retardation is a condition characterized by the faulty development of intelligence, which impairs an individual's ability to learn and to adapt to the demands of the society; a condition not to be confused with mental illnesses which can be cured.

Retarded children cannot speak for themselves, cannot ask for the special training and help they require, cannot campaign for needed community facilities or legislation. The National Association for Retarded Children works for them.

The NARC is a voluntary nationwide organization devoted to improving the welfare of all mentally retarded regardless of race, creed, geographical location, or degree of retardation. NARC now has 1,000 local and State member units in all 50 States, District of Columbia, and in U.S. territories and military installations abroad.

The scope of operation of the Iowa

Association for Retarded Children is broad. This outstanding State unit functions in specific areas of, first, motivation and support of State departments to serve the needs of the mentally retarded; second, stimulates research and studies in the field of mental retardation; third, creates an awareness of necessary legislative activity; fourth, promotes effective publicity and public relations; fifth, guides and coordinates the work of the local county member units.

One of the Nation's most comprehensive local community level programs for the retarded is in Scott County, Iowa, Davenport-Bettendorf area.

Scott County Association for Retarded Children has discovered that "do good and tell it," the basic principle of public relations, really works. The dramatic impact of radio, television, and newspaper SCARC publicity has proved that the community that knows is the community that cares and helps.

SCARC was organized 3 months before the Iowa Association for Retarded Children, which was formed in June 1953. It is a nonprofit, nonsectarian organization composed of parents and friends of the mentally handicapped of Scott County, and is affiliated with the State and National Association for Retarded Children and United Community Services.

The purpose of SCARC is to begin helping mentally handicapped children at an early age, providing programs that will lead to their self-sufficiency and enable them to produce to the fullest extent of their ability rather than become a lifelong burden to the taxpayers.

Continuous efforts in this direction for 11 years, on a very limited budget, have borne a bountiful harvest this past year, when SCARC strengthened classes and programs for 470 retarded children in Scott County; increased membership 145 percent in 1 month; swept the State awards for radio, television, newspaper publicity, and community organization. The Davenport-Bettendorf Junior Women's Club sponsored "River City Follies," a variety show, which netted \$3,200 for SCARC—nearly equal to the annual SCARC budget.

Publicity Chairman Mrs. James McIntee has obtained over \$14,000 worth of newspaper space in area newspapers and several hundred thousand dollars worth of radio and television public service time to promote better understanding of the retarded child.

A mock edition of the Davenport Times-Democrat, made up solely of stories pertaining to the retarded printed in the past year by this paper, totals 24 full-size newspaper pages. It was chosen the most outstanding of Iowa's 408 newspapers by the IARC awards committee. It is justly proud of its circulation of nearly 69,000.

News stories and features dealt with the day care center, the developmental class for preschool children, the SCARC

membership drive, Retarded Children's Month, the speech of the Superintendent of Glenwood State School, doctors' reports, editorials on aiding the retarded, features about individual retarded children, medical features, school system co-operation, fundraising projects such as fashion shows, baseball concessions and the follies, and reports on contributions for buses for transporting retarded children, to name a few.

Station WOC AM-FM-TV was the State award winner for radio and television. This is the first time one station has won both awards. The station has made good its public service promise with complete cooperation, both in formal programing and in help beyond the call of duty from its personnel. For instance, Announcer Don Warren personally delivered "River City Follies" tickets to anyone who phoned an order to his show. He also served as master of ceremonies in the Follies and sang several numbers. Announcer Tom Parker is serving as vice chairman of the SCARC speakers' bureau.

KSTT, KWNT, WOC AM-FM-TV, WHBF AM-FM-TV, WQAD TV, and WQUA have given their complete support in public service programing on behalf of the mentally retarded. All 10 commercial radio and television stations in the Quad City area gave interview time, news releases, spot announcements, and special comment on the Follies, SCARC meetings, Scott County trainable class open house, SCARC recreation program, membership drive, the home for the retarded at Glenwood, Retarded Children's Month, and noted the acceptance of the Shell Oil award by the Davenport-Bettendorf Junior Women's Club for work with the retarded.

The area's three television stations promoted the cause with poster children: for WHBF TV, Rock Island, Suzanne Duax, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duax of Davenport; for WQAD TV, Moline, Jan Phelan, 7, daughter of the Frank Phelans of Princeton, Iowa; for WOC TV, Davenport, Jeff Heeter, 4½-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Heeter, Davenport.

Two one-half hour "specials" were televised by WQAD TV. "The Child Nobody Knew," written and narrated by Dick Greene, dealt with the mentally retarded and took a complete look at Scott and Rock Island Counties' history, services, and future needs. "The World Outside," written by Dick Neville and narrated by Ray Reuster, portrayed the story of the institutionalized retardate at Dixon State School, Dixon, Ill.

During Retarded Children's Month on KSTT Radio a 1-hour "Phone Show" program, hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Epstein, gave Quad City residents the opportunity for a question-and-answer session on mental retardation and services available. Mr. Paul Vance, director of special education for Scott County, and Mr. T. R. Whiting, director of special education for Davenport schools, were on hand to answer technical questions.

SCARC, admirably referred to as "Great Scott" throughout Iowa is now being considered for the national Civitan

Award for its achievements on behalf of retarded of all ages. A Civitan chapter was established in Scott County this year.

Alvin B. Schloemer is president of SCARC. An engineer with a highly organized mind, he keeps a finger on the myriad details the organization's work entails. For the past 2 years, he has served as chairman for the State convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lensch head the program committee. They have provided interesting, vital, and informative programs such as lectures by professionals from Glenwood State School for the retarded, a playlet, authors, and panelists on a wide range of subjects that affect the retarded. Attendance at the monthly meetings at Taylor School has been excellent.

Mrs. Charlie Breinich is chairman of the preschool developmental class and enlists parent cooperation in this age group. She and teacher Mrs. James Spencer were instrumental in securing the volunteer services of the Davenport-Bettendorf Junior Women's Club members to assist at the class' daily session. Eight children are currently enrolled, which is capacity for present staff and facilities.

Legal affairs are attended to by Stephen Hart, a Davenport attorney and father of 18 children.

Harold McGee, first vice president, is in charge of membership. SCARC embraces a cross section of the community, and many members do not have retarded children of their own. In 1 month the membership jumped from 99 to 246, and it is now stabilized at 218 family memberships, which amounts to some 500 individual members.

The Reverend F. W. Duncan, of the St. Ambrose College faculty, and Mrs. Wayne Lowden are the religion committee chairmen and conduct weekly classes. Teacher Mrs. Fred Hansell, Jr., organized a Bible school especially for retarded children this year, one of three in Iowa.

Keeping a complete reference file and obtaining books and pamphlets for parents and professional people who deal with retarded children is the responsibility of Mrs. Ed Carstensen, assisted by Mrs. A. B. Schloemer.

The youth volunteer instructional committee is directed by Mrs. Marjorie Strait, who is also a State board member.

Robert Duax, the immediate past president of SCARC, a coach at St. Ambrose College and a father of 12, heads the Day Care Center committee. The Day Care Center was opened this year as a pilot program on a Federal grant, and has 16 multihandicapped children enrolled. Administrative responsibilities have been capably carried out by Mrs. W. J. Winter; she was assisted by Miss Jeralee Matthews, R.N., who served as teacher-nurse. A corps of over 50 volunteers serve as aids in the daily morning and afternoon sessions.

The building committee, under the direction of Dr. J. B. White, a Davenport veterinarian and county school board member, is investigating possibilities for a structure to house the preschool and day care programs. Presently they

are being conducted in church classrooms.

Mrs. Robert Hassman, assisted by John Foster, is responsible for the SCARC newsletter, which has a circulation of 1,000. Other associations all over the Nation have requested it as a guide; last year it received honorable mention in State judging for excellence. The future business leaders of America at Davenport's West High School print the newsletter free of charge. Last year the FBLA was cited as the most outstanding youth group in Iowa working on behalf of the mentally retarded.

Hospitality is the province of Mrs. George Dvorsky and Mrs. Robert Duax, and their job of acquainting the members with each other took on added importance with the recent membership drive. Mrs. Rebecca Schellenger, principal of Taylor School, did a superb job of taking care of all meeting arrangements.

Mrs. William Bowe, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Harold McGee, is chairman for residential care. This committee took juke box records, pictures, dolls, gifts, and so forth to the State school at Glenwood. Arranging car pools and channeling help offered by other organizations were some of the other services rendered.

Governmental affairs are the responsibility of Father Duncan, who keeps up with legislation and determines which bills the association should support in the interests of retarded children.

Mrs. W. J. Barchman supervises the recreation committee. She has been successful in arranging a summer program in cooperation with the Davenport Park Board and is working on plans for an August summer camp with the Rock Island County Association. Bimonthly Saturday recreation classes are conducted throughout the school year.

Mr. George Carrelly, local insurance agent, serves as insurance chairman.

Mrs. John Hurst, assisted by Mr. Tom Parker, capably directs the SCARC speakers' bureau to further public education about SCARC services and the problem of mental retardation.

Mrs. McIntee, the publicity chairman and mother of 6, has been elected a regional director in charge of 12 eastern Iowa counties and a member of the IARC executive committee. Eight members of SCARC are now serving on State committees.

An 11-year dream was realized recently with the purchase of two school buses to transport retarded children to their classes. Dr. Donald Hansen is transportation chairman. The XI chapter of Beta Sigma Phi originated the transportation fund with a \$100 donation that stimulated many additional contributions; \$1,000 was given by an anonymous donor. Mrs. McIntee says:

As soon as the community knows what we need, we seem to get it. The newspapers, radio, and television do a remarkable job of getting the SCARC message to the general public.

Each year the program serves more and more children—470 mentally retarded are now enrolled in public school

classes and SCARC programs. Volunteer services broaden the scope of SCARC services immeasurably. Youth groups, sororities, parent groups, college students, and service groups all "Give a Helping Hand"—Iowa theme.

SCARC also maintains an interest in other programs for the retarded that are not under its administration. An example is the Scott County Sheltered Workshop, whose work force of 60 includes 46 mentally retarded persons.

The organization is greatly interested in what the public school systems are doing for the retarded child. Says Mr. A. B. Schloemer:

We want them to take over, because we really shouldn't be in the education business. Retarded children are entitled to the taxpayer's dollar in the public schools.

The board of SCARC draws upon many professional competences. Dr. James Cannon is a children's dentist and was Retarded Children's Month chairman; Stephen Hart is an attorney; Dr. J. B. White, a veterinarian; Paul Vance, director of special education for Scott County; Mrs. Keith Wagschal, Davenport-Bettendorf Junior Women's Club representative; T. R. Whiting, director of special education for Davenport public schools; Mrs. Louis Moeller, civic leader; Roger Jepsen, Scott County supervisor and branch manager of a life insurance company; Dr. Donald Hansen, optometrist; the Reverend F. W. Duncan, priest and professor; George Carrelly, insurance representative; Dr. W. M. Hollander, psychiatrist; the Reverend D. F. Bautz, executive secretary of the Scott and Rock Island County Council of Churches; Mrs. James W. McIntee, registered nurse and Red Cross first-aid instructor; Robert Duax, coach at St. Ambrose College; A. B. Schloemer, engineer; Eugene Lensch, outstanding Iowa farmer and agricultural leader; Walter Barchman, product designer; Dick Brus, treasurer of Blackhawk Hotels; Mrs. John Hurst, former teacher; Harold McGee, manufacturer's representative and warehouse manager for a wholesale aluminum firm; and Mrs. Rudolph Weiss, a charter member of SCARC. Nine of the above are related to a mentally retarded person, four are professionally involved, and eight are vitally interested in the welfare of all mentally retarded.

Most communities, like God, help those who help themselves. A letter from Mr. Robert Hockridge, president of United Community Services, Inc., expresses why SCARC has received such an overwhelming response to its efforts on behalf of the retarded:

The Scott County Association for Retarded Children, a member agency of United Community Services of Scott County, Inc., has been most active in the area of community education and promoting its services to the residents of Davenport, Bettendorf, and rural Scott County.

This agency is to be highly commended for its programs, which have shown a steady expansion each year. . . . Its public education program . . . has proved beneficial both to the agency, to United Community Services, and to the public at large.

The association has made great strides toward letting the public know that the

retarded, though limited in many ways, are more similar to other youngsters than they are different. The Iowa theme, "Give a Helping Hand," has evoked a warm response in Scott County through the hard-working efforts of SCARC. The mentally retarded child is gaining acceptance as a worthwhile individual who can be helped, thanks to an unstinting push for public awareness by a group of committed and hard-working citizens.

NEED FOR SUGAR LEGISLATION

(Mr. LANGEN (at the request of Mr. REIFEL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, there is still time to act on new sugar legislation, but the Department of Agriculture must make a firm recommendation and the House Agriculture Committee must hold hearings now. I have written both the Department and the committee urging such action, noting that the current Congress is on the homestretch toward adjournment. We can and must find time to pass comprehensive and needed sugar legislation before the end of this session.

Without new legislation, the established sugarbeet growers of the Nation face the possibility of a serious cutback and there will be no opportunity for new growers to get into production. Such a reduction would come through no fault of the grower, but he would be left with either a crop he cannot sell or an expensive investment in equipment and machinery for which his acreage is not sufficient to maintain.

There is need for immediate action on legislation such as my own bill, that would provide sufficient tonnage to protect our present growers and provide for new expansion. It does not seem right that the Government expands sugarbeet production in areas of the Nation where beets have never before been grown and then close the door in proven beet areas such as my own Red River Valley.

Not only does the American sugarbeet industry need immediate protection, but the American consumer needs assurance of an adequate supply of sugar at reasonable prices. Under current conditions, we are forced to bid at unreasonable price levels on the unreliable world market. It is ridiculous to continue to put our sugar supply at the mercy of unstable world conditions when our domestic growers are prepared to produce a greater share of the U.S. sugar consumption.

Bills such as mine would not affect our relations with quota countries. They would merely assure the American farmer of his rightful share in producing the sugar needs of this Nation.

SURVEY CONDUCTED IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

(Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota (at the request of Mr. REIFEL) was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in the middle of June, I sent a public opinion survey into every home in the First Congressional District of the State of North Dakota. While replies are still coming in, we have enough to give an accurate picture of the feeling in North Dakota on the various issues listed.

Many of the people of our district took the time to enclose additional comments in explanation of their views, and I am proud that they are actively participating in the affairs of government in this manner. The results should represent an accurate reflection of the opinions of my constituents, since the poll was sent to all postal patrons, regardless of party affiliation.

On the question of medicare to be financed by an increase in social security taxes, 72.2 percent indicated they were against the King-Anderson approach and 22.8 percent favored it. Less than 5 percent had no opinion. I think this response is due to the fact that the people in North Dakota feel the Kerr-Mills Medicare Act now on the books provides much better benefits to the individual than the King-Anderson approach. In addition, many older people who count on social security benefits for their present support do not want to see this program loaded up with additional costs which might hamper the effectiveness of the present provisions.

Apparently the people of North Dakota recognize how important it is to make sure that a capable, competent person be President and what a tragedy would befall all Americans if through some assassin's act or other cause a man poorly trained should be elevated to the highest office in the land. This is reflected in the fact that 57.7 percent feel that the present law of presidential succession should be changed, while only 30.3 percent appear to be satisfied with the present law.

About 78.7 percent of those replying do not think our crash program to land a man on the moon is worth the cost and effort. It appears therefore that the people in North Dakota feel, as do many Members of Congress, that the accelerated pace of the moon program not only costs about twice as much as a normally timed one, but also precludes complete development of many related discoveries that could benefit all of us.

About 66.1 percent are not satisfied with the present handling of the Vietnam situation—13.5 percent are satisfied, but 20.4 percent apparently do not feel they have enough information about what is going on to voice an opinion. This shows that the majority do not like to have America involved in wars whose purpose is unknown, or at least is not clearly stated, and where there is no apparent program which ultimately will resolve the situation. Many of the individual comments support my position that in conflict such as this we certainly should receive more assistance and help from our friends in that part of the world. It seems ridiculous that